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pelles, The Horse as Hero, Animals in Eastern Fiction, The Growth of Modern Ideas About Animals.

A valuable feature of the work consists in the illustrations which have been gleaned from widely divergent and often recondite sources, and represent Egyptian, Assyrian, Grecian, Roman, Iranian, Arabian, Hebrew, Buddhist and also prehistoric conceptions of animals. Orpheus and St. Francis are of course named among "The Friends of the Creature," and Hubert Van Eyck's painting of St. Jerome extracting a thorn from the paw of a lion is one of the interesting illustrations reproduced. The frontispiece to the volume is a photogravure from a tempera painting from Abul Fazl's *Akbar Namah*, now in the India Museum, and represents the Emperor Akbar personally directing the tying-up of a wild elephant. Unfortunately a cursory search does not reveal in the text any mention of Akbar's clemency and fondness for animals and his efforts to improve the various breeds, especially of horses and elephants. A similar incident to the one illustrated in Countess Martingengo-Cesaresco's frontispiece is graphically described in Dr. Richard von Garbe's *Akbar, Emperor of India*, reprinted in pamphlet form from *The Monist* of April, 1909.

L'ANNÉE BIOLOGIQUE. Comptes rendus annuels des travaux de biologie générale. Publiés sous la direction de *Yves Delage*. 10me année, 1905. Paris: Le Soudier, 1908. Pp. 500.

This important annual has changed its arrangement to some extent with this issue, in so far as its editors have thought best to omit the general review, more or less extensive, which has customarily preceded the volume as a whole, and they now limit themselves to a short notice indicating certain main points upon which biologists are concentrating their attention, and the principal works that bear upon these subjects. In its table of contents this volume gives a list of the "general reviews" included in all the preceding numbers.

AIDS TO WORSHIP. By *Malcolm Quin*. Newcastle-On-Tyne: T. M. Grierson. Pp. 182. Price, One Shilling net.

The secondary title "An Essay Towards the Positive Preservation and Development of Catholicism" is somewhat equivocal since it does not also define the author's point of view with regard to Catholicism. He states more clearly in the preface that he might have described the work as "An Essay on the Religious Interpretation of Auguste Comte" which would certainly have defined the scope and purpose of the work much more definitely, and would have been a guide to the reader as to the direction in which his further perusal of the book would lead him. A third of the volume is devoted to the introduction, and the "Aids" themselves have for a motto the verse, "Ye therefore shall be perfect as your Heavenly Father is perfect."

The book is really a manual of study and religious training for the Positivistic Religion of Humanity, founded by Comte, and the different subjects treated are discussed in terse dogmatic paragraphs with marginal headings, such as The Purpose of Worship, Perfection and Goodness, The Perfect Being, The Mystery of Evil, The Mystery of Human Freedom, The Humanity of God, The Paternity of God, God the Son, The Christ of Worship, The

Inheritance of Religious Speech, the Commemoration of Christ, The Divine Presence in the Eucharist, Commemoration of non-Christian humanity, The Universal Scriptures, Worship a Good in Itself, and many other similar topics. The same author has published a book of *Offices of Public Worship* for congregations of the Religion of Humanity.

DER SKEPTIZISMUS IN DER PHILOSOPHIE UND SEINE UEBERWINDUNG. Von *Raoul Richter*. Leipsic: Dürr, 1908. Pp. 584, Price, 8 m. 50.

Now we have the second volume of this exhaustive work of Professor Richter, and this volume comprises the second, third, and fourth parts of the first book. The study of skepticism is taken up chronologically, beginning with the period of the Renaissance, which represents naturalistic skepticism, the most conspicuous exponents of which are Montaigne and Charron; then follows the empirical skepticism of the 18th century and a discussion of the relation between modern philosophy and skepticism from Bacon to Leibnitz, including Descartes, Spinoza, Locke and Berkeley and giving special attention to an exposition and critique of the skepticism of Hume.

The fourth part discusses the biological skepticism of the 19th century, first from Hume to Hegel, including a section on positivism, followed by a chapter on the life and teachings of Nietzsche. The first book treats of total skepticism (*der totale Skeptizismus*). The second book is announced at the end of this volume and will treat of *Der partielle Skeptizismus*.

SOCIOLOGIE DE L'ACTION. Par *Eugène de Roberty*. Paris: Alcan, 1908. Pp. 355. Price, 7 fr. 50.

The latest contribution of Professor De Roberty's many works on sociology is the present discussion of the sociology of action, which he treats in two divisions; first the social genesis of reason, and second, the rational sources of action. In this volume he continues to emphasize his opposition to the timidity and equivocations of contemporaneous sociological thought, which was one of his principal objects in his former works on the "Constitution of Ethics" and the "New Program of Sociology." He feels the necessity of this very strongly, and he regards it as a more important fact in the realm of knowledge than in that of action, that not to advance means to retrograde.

ZUR WIEDERGEURT DES IDEALISMUS. Von *Jakob Schmidt*. Leipsic: Dürr, 1908. Pp. 325. Price 6 m.

These studies have grown out of a struggle on behalf of idealism against the modern idols of "psychologism, historicism and positivism." A few of the titles of the fifteen studies here included are as follows: Capitalism and Protestantism; Mediæval Character of Ecclesiastical Protestantism; Theoretical Positivism; Harnack and the Resuscitation of Speculative Inquiry; Experience and Poetry; Goethe and Antiquity; Kant and Speculative Mathematics; The Education of Women, and Classical Antiquity.

WITelo, EIN PHILOSOPH UND NATURFORSCHER DES XIII. JAHRHUNDERTS. Von *Clemens Baeumker*. Münster: Aschendorff, 1908. Pp. 686. Price 22 m.

This work is Part II of the third volume of "Contributions to the History of Mediæval Philosophy," and contains the Latin text of Witelo's *Liber de*

Intelligentiis together with critical textual notes. This is followed by important philosophical excerpts from the philosopher's *Perspectiva*. Part II is the descriptive and critical portion of the work and after a biographical chapter discusses Witelo's smaller writings and the philosophy of the *de Intelligentiis* as well as its place in the history of philosophy. A short chapter is also given to the significance of *Perspectiva* in the history of philosophy.

LES ERREURS DE LA SCIENCE. Par L. C. E. Vial. Paris: Vial, 1908. Pp. 450. Price, 3 fr. 50.

This work is an exposition of a system of natural philosophy which attempts to unify all sciences by submitting them to the mechanical and contradictory principle of the "unit-couple," and to demonstrate by scientific testimony the part of man in creation, and the bond which unites him directly to the Creator, the life-principle and source of life. The first part deals in questions of mechanics and its relation to physiology proceeding likewise to the discussion of psychological questions. The second part deals with cosmic problems, defines the atom and describes the mechanism of electrolysis and radio-activity. It further discusses the nature of atmosphere, water, and earth and the parts they play in the author's cosmogonic conception.

COURNOT ET LA RENAISSANCE DU PROBABILISME AU XIX. SIÈCLE. Par F. Mentré. Paris: Rivière, 1908. Pp. 649. Price, 12 fr.

This work is recommended to the interest of the public both by the name of Cournot himself and the high value of the Library of Experimental Philosophy to which it belongs. The author here expounds the ruling ideas of Cournot's philosophy, his theory of order and chance, his "probabilistic" method, his philosophy of the sciences and his views on religion and ethics. The attempt has also been made to indicate the rise of these ideas and to characterize the range of their influence. The book is of a special value because Cournot's works have become inaccessible, and this volume contains the substance of his investigations.

Prof. C. J. Ball, of Oxford, has written a most learned and at the same time interesting article on "The Accadian Affinities of Chinese" in which he offers an irrefutable proof that the founders of the Babylonian civilization, the people of Sumer and Accad, furnished the materials from which the Chinese civilization has grown. He announces that his investigations will "convince the learned world of the truth of the theory that the Chinese writing had a Western origin, and that the Chinese language is the nearest living representative of the ancient Accadian. Already in 1871 Edkins could assert the probable consanguinity of the early Chinese with the 'Cushites' of Babylonia, and could state that 'many ancient customs point to a connection once existing between Western Asia and China.' That scholar, in fact, assumed, on the ground of resemblance in the principal elements of civilization, and altogether independently of the special considerations which are submitted in this paper, that the primitive Chinese were immigrants from the plain of the Euphrates, who entered their present country some five thousand years ago...

"Perhaps the first thing that strikes one in a comparison of the two